

## CRISP'S GOOD WORK.

He Is Determined to Put the Income Tax Bill Through.

MR. WILSON DECLINES TO FATHER IT

But the Party in the House Disregards His Wishes.

NEW YORKERS ARE COOLING DOWN

They Recover Their Temper, and Cease Their Filibustering—Speaker and ex-Speaker Will Close the Tariff Debate.

Washington, January 26.—(Special.)—Speaker Crisp and the democratic leaders of the house today advanced the program which the people of the country will get relief from a high protective tariff system and the benefit of an income tax at the same time. The income tax bill will be attached to the tariff bill and both will pass the house on next Thursday afternoon. The majority of the democratic members of the ways and means committee, led by chairman Wilson, wanted the tariff bill and the income tax considered and acted upon separately.

The advocates of an income tax wanted them considered jointly. Speaker Crisp being a strong advocate of an income tax himself and being anxious that both the tariff and the income tax should be disposed of by the house at the earliest possible date, advised combining the two measures. He believed such a combination would strengthen both measures. The caucus last night sustained the speaker in his position, and before another week rolls around the tariff bill and the income tax bill, as a combined measure, will be passed by the house and sent to the senate.

There was practically no filibustering in the house today. The New York and New England men realize that the action of the caucus yesterday evening means that the income tax will surely be attached to the tariff bill. At the request of the caucus the committee on rules met today and prepared a resolution extending the time of debate for three days in order that the extra time may be given to the discussion of the income tax. Thus the vote instead of being on Monday next will be on Thursday next and, as heretofore arranged, ex-Speaker Reed and Speaker Crisp will close the debate for the respective sides.

Their speeches will be on Thursday instead of Monday. The report of the committee on rules extending the time of debate will probably be made by the house tomorrow morning.

The chances are that it will be adopted by a unanimous vote, as both Mr. Reed and Mr. Burrows, representing the republicans of the committee on rules, agreed to the report.

Applications for reserved seats in the reserved galleries have been coming in by the score, and the audience on that day promises to be the largest of the season.

**Eastern Democrats Are Cooling Off.**

Since the action of the caucus last night the New Yorkers and New Englanders who were kicking so much against the income tax, have ceased to declare that they will vote against the bill. Some of them will probably do so, but the majority were perhaps bluffing in the statements which they made yesterday.

They cannot afford to sacrifice the benefits that their section and the country generally will derive from a reduced tariff for the purpose of defeating the income tax.

Their interest in the tariff reduction is greater than their opposition to the income tax. It is true they will make a vigorous fight in the committee of the whole against the income tax, but as the republicans will vote with the democrats, the kicking democrats stand no chance.

Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, who reported the income tax from the ways and means committee, is not inclined to entertain any doubt of the entire success of the bill.

"It will go through the house without difficulty," said he.

"The opponents of the income tax scheme cannot muster enough votes with all their republican allies to defeat it. They will not have over twenty-four votes at the outside and they must secure fifty-two to effect anything."

**New Yorkers Confer.**

The New York delegation to the house had a conference this morning to take action upon how they would vote on the tariff bill. If the income tax is incorporated, Tom Campbell, who, by the way, represents an east side tenement district and has not a single constituent who will have to pay the income tax, offered a resolution declaring in the sense of the conference that all the New Yorkers would vote against the tariff bill if the income tax is incorporated, the majority of them will, probably, vote all right on the final vote on the passage of the bill.

The house voted against the ways and means committee on another schedule of the tariff bill adopted today. In the bill, as reported, uncut diamonds were made dutiable at 15 per cent.

Mr. Alderson, of West Virginia, offered a substitute putting a duty of 15 per cent on uncut diamonds, 30 per cent on cut diamonds and 35 per cent on set stones of all kinds. The house, by a small majority, adopted the Alderson amendment, again denouncing the tariff bill and putting all necessities on the free list.

**The Sugar Trust's Death Struggle.**

This congress seems to be opposed to trusts. From its action, up to the present time, it is determined to down them. The ways and means committee in reporting the tariff bill had given a duty of 10 per cent on the product of the trusts, a duty of 10 per cent a pound, while it put raw sugars on the free list. The house, by a large majority, overthrew the report of the committee and put refined sugar as well as raw sugar on the free list, likewise repealing the bounty. This settles it in the house. The sugar trust will get no protection at its hands.

It is said that there is a well defined plan on foot in the senate to prevent the trust from having any protection. Indeed there are those who predict that the senate, if it amends the sugar schedule of the

tariff bill, will put a higher duty on raw sugar than on refined sugars. In that event of course the trust would be absolutely and entirely destroyed. The action of the house and rumors of what the senate will do have considerably knocked sugar trust stock down several points, and in the event that the predictions as to the senate's action prove to be correct, the trust will fall of its own weight.

**One of the Record's Best Issues.**

Senator Jones, of Nevada, has at last printed his silver speech made during the extra session. It was issued yesterday and was an entire copy of the Congressional Record. There are ninety-six pages of it. This is the first case of the kind known where an entire issue of the Congressional Record was given to one speech.

**Hendrix Prefers to Walk.**

When the house put coal, iron and sugar on the free list the other day probably the maddest man of all the members at the action of the house was Mr. Hendrix, of the Brooklyn, N. Y. district. Mr. Hendrix is a democrat, but he does not believe in free trade by any means. In speaking of the action of the house to one of his colleagues, Mr. Hendrix said that Henry George seemed to be running things. "The condition of things," said he, "reminds me of the Irishman who, 'reminds me of a mule. By some means the animal got a hot foot 'in the stirrup, observing which the Irishman remarked: 'Faith, and if yez goin' to get into the saddle, I will clem down.'"

**Sibley's Surprised Them.**

Representative Sibley, of Pennsylvania, who has resigned his seat in congress, will prove a great loss to the silver men in the house, as he was one of the few eastern democrats who advocated the free coinage of silver. He opposed the administration in its silver contest and he made a speech the other night opposing the tariff bill. The executive committee of one of his counties raised a great howl about his action and Mr. Sibley replied that the committee could have his resignation. The committee didn't want that, but yesterday he sent it to the governor of Pennsylvania. The chances are that Mr. Sibley's successor will be a republican. He represents a republican district and it was only because of his personal popularity that he carried it. Since his election the district gave nearly 5,000 republican majority in a local contest.

**Mr. Carlisle's Request Refused.**

Secretary Carlisle told the judiciary committee yesterday, as reported in these dispatches, that it would embarrass the treasury department for that committee to favorably report Mr. Bailey's resolution declaring that the secretary of the treasury had no authority to issue bonds for redemption purposes. Notwithstanding this statement on the part of the secretary of the treasury, the committee today, by a vote of 9 to 4, decided to report Mr. Bailey's resolution favorably. But three democrats voted against a favorable report. They were Wolverton, of Wisconsin; Layton, of Ohio, and Stockdale, of Mississippi. The democrats voting for a favorable report were Bailey, of Texas; Lane, of Illinois; Terry, of Arkansas; Goodnight, of Kentucky, and De Armond, of Missouri. One republican voted no and four voted aye. It is due to the democrats who voted against reporting the resolution that they acknowledge the resolution to be the law, but did not think it expedient at this time.

Mr. Bailey, on the other hand, stated that he never intended to declare what is the law.

Mr. Bailey is very much pleased that the committee should have gone with him. He believes that this action will force the coinage of the seigniorage of silver now in the treasury in order to provide for actual expenses.

The committee's action was a surprise after Mr. Carlisle's statement yesterday. But few thought it would go against him. The action, however, goes to show that congressmen realize that they must act for themselves and not take the advice of the administration any further.

**Bailey Thinks It Will Pass.**

It is a rare thing that the recommendation of an administration is overturned by a congress of the same party, but the members of the committee recognize that the responsibility was upon them and that they must act irrespective of the wishes of the secretary. Mr. Bailey says he will call up the resolution in the house at an early date and he believes the house will pass it by a large majority. The New Yorkers who want to buy the bonds to be issued by Secretary Carlisle on February 1st, are still drawing gold out of the treasury and the reserve at the close of business last night was lower than it has ever been. It was \$75,000,000.

**Has Had Enough.**

Mr. Harter, of Ohio, the man who has made himself so conspicuous in the fight in the house against silver, has announced that he will not be a candidate for reelection. He will remove his residence to Philadelphia, and says he will get out of politics.

"On this term," said he, "I shall abandon political life. A congressional career has many attractions but many drawbacks. It does not suit me to be nine-tenths an absentee and a tenth a legislator. The Georgia Club of Washington is now under full sail. Apartments have been opened in a building on Pennsylvania avenue and between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, and have been very tastefully furnished. The club rooms are open at all times, and, of course, have become the general resort of all Georgians in Washington.

**Take Off the Duty.**

Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, has given notice that he will offer an amendment to the tariff bill putting cotton bagging on the free list. It will probably be offered and voted upon tomorrow.

**Georgia Personalities.**

General P. M. B. Young, of Georgia, minister to Guatemala, arrived in Washington today. He will spend several days among his friends here.

Rev. Dr. Tupper, of Atlanta, spent today en route for home.

Uncle Ben Russell has announced that he will make a tariff speech tomorrow evening. Though he will be running a rival show to Senator Gordon's lecture, Uncle Ben's is a free performance and he will probably have a good audience.

**E. W. B.**

**Wanted for Murder.**

Jackson, Miss., January 26.—(Special.)—The police have arrested Cris Reitz, of Pontotoc, Miss., alias Charles Duncan, of Bowling Green, Ky., a desperate negro, wanted for murdering Selick Smith at Bowling Green, recently, and for some time past. The negro confesses that he is wanted in Mississippi, but denies the murder in Kentucky. A dispatch from the Kentucky authorities says there is no doubt of his being the man wanted there.

**Seven Tigers Caught.**

Columbia, S. C., January 26.—(Special.)—Seven persons were arrested here today for running blind tigers. They gave bond, and their cases will be heard next week. Charges were not made against the proprietors, but against the clerks.

## NOT IN A KINDLY WAY

Constable Elliott Laid His Hand Roughly on a Woman.

IT NEARLY LEAD TO A SERIOUS RIOT

Mrs. Nolte Tells How the Officer Searched the Place.

HE SEEMED TO BE QUITE DRUNK

Several Witnesses Corroborate the Storekeeper's Wife—Police-men and Constables Go to Court Heavily Armed.

Charleston, S. C., January 26.—(Special.)—J. C. Elliott, the dispensary constable who came near being lynched on Wednesday for striking Mrs. Nolte while raiding her house, was on trial today before Justice Burnett on a charge of assault and battery. Elliott was accompanied to the courthouse by a dozen constables, also heavily armed and commanded by the chief, who was also on the scene. They surrounded and took possession of the courthouse during the trial, and he seemed to be quite drunk. The judge, lasted from 11 o'clock a. m. till 6 p. m. It was then adjourned over till tomorrow.

The first witness put up was W. H. Smith, who, being sworn, said that he was left in charge of Mrs. Nolte's store from 1 o'clock on January 24th, till Mr. Nolte returned somewhere about 2 o'clock. The store was then left alone with his wife. He then went behind the counter and searched the flour barrels. Elliott was drunk. He supported himself on his cane and could hardly keep himself up. He called me back in the store afterwards, asked me to get Mrs. Nolte to drop the case against him and acknowledged that he struck her."

**C. W. Helms swore that he was in the store, and saw Elliott strike Mrs. Nolte. He did not know what words had passed between them before, but he saw the blow struck, and saw Mrs. Nolte fall. The witness said: "I did not see him drink anything, but I smell whisky on his breath. He appeared to be intoxicated."**

N. H. Meyer, who owns Mrs. Nolte's store, said that he and Mr. Smith, Mr. Helms and Constable Elliott.

He did not see any blow struck. He heard Mrs. Nolte say, "You struck me!" Elliott swore that he did not strike the woman.

**Two Passengers Killed.**

The Train Hand Did Not Go Back Far Enough with the Torpedoes.

At Raleigh, N. C., January 26.—(Special.)—Early this morning a passenger train of the Raleigh and Gaston division of the Seaboard Air-Line railway, at Henderson, the second section of the through freight train dived into the rear end of the passenger train, and in the collision, which occurred in the rear of the passenger train, three passengers were killed, and many were injured.

**Judge Key Joins In.**

The Decree of Judge Newman for the Sale of the Road.

Knoxville, Tenn., January 26.—(Special.)—Judge Key, of the United States district court, rendered a decision this afternoon joining in the decree of Judge Newman, of Atlanta, for the sale of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad at Atlanta. He reserved the right to set aside the decree if it is subsequently decreed in his court that litigating contractors shall hold first lien on the property. United States Circuit Court Judge Newman, the special commissioner to receive and pay out of the road lying in Tennessee to Tennessee. It is said that the decision is a satisfactory one to the Central Trust Company of New York, and an appeal may be taken.

**Drawing Out the Gold.**

To Return It to the Treasury in Payment of Bonds.

Washington, January 26.—Since January 15th, the date on which Secretary Carlisle issued his circular inviting bids for the purchase of bonds, there has been withdrawn from the treasury department \$2,800,000 in gold or its equivalent, for the purpose of making the purchase of bonds. Since January 1st, the treasury has lost \$12,440,000 in gold. Offers to take bonds of the treasury department are still being received, but no information is obtained as to the amount. There was a further loss of \$784,000 in the treasury gold reserve and \$1,000,000 in the treasury gold reserve. The deficiency in the revenues for the month to date approximates \$10,000,000.

**Miners Sentenced for Contempt.**

Knoxville, Tenn., January 26.—Nine miners from Mingo mountain, on the Tennessee-Kentucky border, were today sentenced to three days' imprisonment for contempt of court. The company for which they have worked is in the hands of a receiver of the United States district court. The receiver ordered them to vacate tenement houses, which they occupied, the miners having refused to do so. They were then arrested by United States deputy marshals, but still they refused to move. They were then arrested by deputy marshals, but still they refused to move. They were then arrested by deputy marshals, but still they refused to move.

**Notice to the Chinese.**

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 26.—(Special.)—J. T. Essary, internal revenue collector for East Tennessee, arrived in this city tonight and will tomorrow serve notice on the handful of Chinamen to comply with the registration proviso of the Geary exclusion act. Each Chinaman is required to be photographed and his picture, accompanied by a sworn affidavit stating his business and time of residence in this country, must be sent to Washington before he can be permitted to remain. If a Chinaman is in proper form, this is the first move to enforce this act in Tennessee. The limit of enforcement is May 1st.

**Suit of the Knights.**

Washington, January 26.—T. B. McGuire, of the executive council of the Knights of Labor, arrived here today as the special messenger of Grand Master Workman Boyington, bearing the official papers to be filed in the proposed proceedings against Senator Aiken, but the latter is still urging the employment of other counsel to take charge of the defense of Shellenbarger & Wilson, of this city, will be retained.

drowned. The boat was stopped and a short search made for the body, but not finding it proceeded on its way and the body was not recovered till last night. Dunbar was recently from Illinois, having come to this country for the health of his mother, who is said to be at Titusville. He went to work on the boat so as to keep his mother here and had only been at work one week.

**BELIEVED IN HYPNOTISM.**

But That Did Not Save Him from the Scaffold.

Chicago, January 26.—George H. Painter was hanged at 8:04 o'clock this morning for the murder of Alice Martin, his mistress, at their rooms on South Green street, near Madison. During his confinement Painter, who was a Chicago gambler, professed to be a firm believer in hypnotism, and pleaded for an opportunity to demonstrate his innocence by being thrown into a hypnotic trance. He would be compelled, he said, while under the influence of hypnotist to repeat his actions on the night of the murder, but his request was refused.

**Another to Hang.**

Birmingham, Ala., January 26.—(Special.)—Joseph Bailey, a negro, was convicted by a jury in the criminal court here today of the murder of his wife and sentenced to be hanged. Bailey was a jealous of his wife's popularity in colored circles, and in a fit of passion shot her to death in front of their dwelling in the suburbs. This is the second hanging booked by the criminal court this week.

**SHE LOVED A PLUMBER.**

Miss Kate Wanted to Be the Wife of a Millionaire.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 26.—(Special.)—At daybreak this morning James H. Lipp, a young plumber, in company with a friend, drove to the residence of Dr. E. A. Cobbleigh, a prominent physician, and at a prearranged signal, Miss Viola, the beautiful nineteen-year-old daughter of Dr. Cobbleigh, appeared and the trio drove posthaste to the home of "Squire" Holtsclaw. The "squire," who has presided on many a like occasion, in a few words made the run-aways men and wife. The early train was taken by the couple, and the doctor and his couple will return when the storm of parental displeasure has passed. On account of the social prominence of the bride's family, her parents were opposed to the marriage. Dr. Cobbleigh himself married when but fifteen.

**ONE LUNATIC KILLS ANOTHER.**

A Third Who Looked on Says He Thought They Were Playing.

Nashville, Tenn., January 26.—(Special.)—The news reached the city this morning of a horrible murder that occurred some time last night at the residence of a prominent citizen, seven miles from the city. Thomas Gant, Charles Collins and Elijah Puryear, three patients who were supposed to be insane, were found in the room, occupying the same apartment. Yesterday morning Collins was found on a cot with one side of his head crushed in. Gant had been in the room, and it was thought that he had murdered Collins. Gant was playing. When questioned about it, Gant did not deny the killing, but offered no excuse.

**TWO PASSENGERS KILLED.**

The Train Hand Did Not Go Back Far Enough with the Torpedoes.

Raleigh, N. C., January 26.—(Special.)—Early this morning a passenger train of the Raleigh and Gaston division of the Seaboard Air-Line railway, at Henderson, the second section of the through freight train dived into the rear end of the passenger train, and in the collision, which occurred in the rear of the passenger train, three passengers were killed, and many were injured.

**Judge Key Joins In.**

The Decree of Judge Newman for the Sale of the Road.

Knoxville, Tenn., January 26.—(Special.)—Judge Key, of the United States district court, rendered a decision this afternoon joining in the decree of Judge Newman, of Atlanta, for the sale of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad at Atlanta. He reserved the right to set aside the decree if it is subsequently decreed in his court that litigating contractors shall hold first lien on the property. United States Circuit Court Judge Newman, the special commissioner to receive and pay out of the road lying in Tennessee to Tennessee. It is said that the decision is a satisfactory one to the Central Trust Company of New York, and an appeal may be taken.

**Drawing Out the Gold.**

To Return It to the Treasury in Payment of Bonds.

Washington, January 26.—Since January 15th, the date on which Secretary Carlisle issued his circular inviting bids for the purchase of bonds, there has been withdrawn from the treasury department \$2,800,000 in gold or its equivalent, for the purpose of making the purchase of bonds. Since January 1st, the treasury has lost \$12,440,000 in gold. Offers to take bonds of the treasury department are still being received, but no information is obtained as to the amount. There was a further loss of \$784,000 in the treasury gold reserve and \$1,000,000 in the treasury gold reserve. The deficiency in the revenues for the month to date approximates \$10,000,000.

**Miners Sentenced for Contempt.**

Knoxville, Tenn., January 26.—Nine miners from Mingo mountain, on the Tennessee-Kentucky border, were today sentenced to three days' imprisonment for contempt of court. The company for which they have worked is in the hands of a receiver of the United States district court. The receiver ordered them to vacate tenement houses, which they occupied, the miners having refused to do so. They were then arrested by United States deputy marshals, but still they refused to move. They were then arrested by deputy marshals, but still they refused to move.

**Notice to the Chinese.**

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 26.—(Special.)—J. T. Essary, internal revenue collector for East Tennessee, arrived in this city tonight and will tomorrow serve notice on the handful of Chinamen to comply with the registration proviso of the Geary exclusion act. Each Chinaman is required to be photographed and his picture, accompanied by a sworn affidavit stating his business and time of residence in this country, must be sent to Washington before he can be permitted to remain. If a Chinaman is in proper form, this is the first move to enforce this act in Tennessee. The limit of enforcement is May 1st.

## JIM HURRIES AWAY.

On a Fast Flying Special the Champion Goes Northward.

HE GIVES \$100 BILLS TO FRIENDS

Corbett and Mitchell Give Bond to Appear in Court Next Month.

JACKSON WILL BE HIS MEAT IN JUNE

Charley Was Too Slow—The Glove That Knocked the Englishman Out Is Given to a Barkeeper as a Souvenir.

Jacksonville, Fla., January 26.—At 9:30 o'clock this morning Corbett and Mitchell appeared before the criminal court of record to answer to the charges made against them yesterday. The case of the state was argued by County Solicitor Christie and the attorney general, while the counsel for the defense were Attorneys Cockrell and John E. Hartridge. The argument was brief on both sides and at its conclusion the defendants were placed under bond to appear before the criminal court on the second day of the next term, which will fall upon Wednesday, February 28th. The county solicitor filed information in the case as follows:

"State of Florida vs. James J. Corbett, Charles Mitchell, J. E. T. Bowden. In the name and by the authority of the state of Florida, J. E. Christie, county solicitor for the county of Duval, prosecuting for the state of Florida in the said county, under oath, information makes that James J. Corbett and Charles Mitchell, of the county of Duval, and state of Florida, on the 25th day of January, in the year 1894, in the county and state aforesaid, there and therein acted in pursuance of a previous appointment and arrangement made to meet and engage in a fight with each other, and your informant aforesaid, upon his oath aforesaid, further information makes that J. E. T. Bowden, Louis C. Sibley, B. F. Blake, C. W. Richardson, Joseph Vending, Harry Mason, Charles E. Smith, Billy Thompson, Dan Creedon, Thomas Tracey, William A. Brady, Bat Masterson, R. H. McMillan, Jack Dempsey, Al Smith, Jack McAuliffe and Billy Taylor, of the county and state aforesaid, on the 25th day of January A. D. 1894, in the county and state aforesaid, were then and there present at such fight aforesaid between the said James J. Corbett and the said Charles Mitchell, then and there acting, according, advising, encouraging and promoting such fight between the said James J. Corbett and the said Charles Mitchell, contrary to the form of the state in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the state of Florida.

"J. E. CHRISTIE, County Solicitor."

**Making Their Bonds.**

The amount of bail having been fixed, the bonds were made as follows: James J. Corbett, bond \$5,000, sureties C. L. Bucki and T. V. Cashen; Charles Mitchell, bond \$5,000, sureties F. B. Genovar and T. V. Cashen; Joseph H. Vending, bond \$2,500, sureties H. Mason and T. V. Cashen; William A. Brady, bond \$2,500, sureties C. L. Bucki and T. V. Cashen; Billy Thompson, bond \$2,500, sureties F. B. Genovar and T. V. Cashen.

As soon as the bonds were signed Corbett, who was anxious to get away, shook hands with his friends in the room and was especially cordial in his farewell greetings to the friends of the champion, who was also a Brady.

**An Ovation to Corbett.**

After leaving the courtroom Corbett came down the street and, stopping at the Globe, received a great ovation and shook hands with the crowd until his arms must have ached. Together with his party, he went to the Florida Central and Peninsular depot, where the special train awaited to carry the world-beater through to New York.

Mitchell and his party remained in the city until 2:30 o'clock, when the party entered the special car provided for them on the Florida Central and Peninsular regular train and followed the champion's party east.

The champion went to the express office before leaving and sent to his own address in Boston \$18,000 in cash. The remaining \$2,000 of the purse he had changed into crisp \$100 bills and they gave away to his friends and helpers.

**Another Fight.**

There may be another battle in Jacksonville on the 8th of next March. Articles were signed in this city yesterday morning for a glove contest between Bob Fitzsimmons and Dan Creedon to take place on that day. The men will fight as middle weights for \$10,000 a side before the club offering the best purse, J. D. Hopkins, agent for both parties, signed the articles of agreement and went to see the Duval Club about the purse question. The club has not put up a purse, but may. It all depends upon how the present legal proceedings come out. If nothing is done to prevent glove contests, the club will put up a purse. It will also build a handsome club house in this city and endeavor to pull off three fights every season.

**Will Fight Pete Jackson.**

James J. Corbett, champion of the world, will have to fight for the title some time in June and Peter Jackson will be the man who will go up against him. Last night "Iron" Davies sent a telegram to his brother, Vera H. Davies, in Chicago, to put up the second deposit of \$1,000 for the fight in the stakeholder's hands. The stakeholder is Will A. Davis, of the Haymarket, and Columbia street, and he now holds \$4,000 of Corbett's and Jackson's money, \$2,000 for each man. Parson Davies said:

"They say I'm too fat to fight Jackson up against Corbett, do they? Well, they say what they please, but this second deposit going up on the heels of Corbett's victory looks like I mean business, doesn't it? I've got a wonder and the people will see it when Jackson and Corbett meet."

The fight will take place between the 20th and 30th of June before the club offering the largest purse. It is said that nearly every out-of-the-way sport who could pay his hotel bill left town last night. A few were to be seen on the streets, but the majority were afraid of sharing the fate of the members of the Duval Club, being put under bonds to appear as alders and abettors of a prize fight—and left as quickly as possible.

About \$30,000 passed through Bookmaker Steedler's hands. Nearly as much more was wagered on the outside. Al Smith is supposed to have won more than any other single individual.

**The Attorney General Talks.**

Asking the attorney general about the continuance of the case against Corbett and Mitchell until the February term of the criminal court of record, he replied:

"These cases were continued after consul-

tation with Judge Christie, the county solicitor, and we both agreed that this was the best course to pursue. I also advised with other attorneys familiar with the surroundings of the case. Public sentiment here seems to have been slightly in favor of the Corbett and Mitchell case, and it is not deemed advisable by the state's counsel to go to trial. After the lapse of a month, when the present feeling has subsided, the trial can be had free from all extraneous influences. It is the determination of the state authorities to convict these parties, if there is any law for it, and I believe that the law against fighting will be enforced under our new constitution. If Corbett and the others fail to appear for trial their bonds, which are large in amount, will be sued on and the defendants will be extradited from the states where they reside upon the application of Governor Mitchell. The case at the proper time will be vigorously prosecuted."

**Duval Club Breaks Up.**

The Duval Club no longer exists. It broke up in a row today. Some hard names passed between one of the members and Bowden, who was severely criticized. Bowden says he has washed his hands of the whole business. He says he will never try to get up another prize fight. This one has kept him awake at nights with worry.

The other members of the club are going to reorganize with outside capital. They are planning to build a fine clubhouse with the expectation of pulling off at least three events every winter. The clubhouse will be on the plan of those in New Orleans and the other large cities, where pugilism has her











## THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

The Daily, per year . . . \$3.00  
 The Sunday (20 to 22 pages) . . . \$2.00  
 The Daily and Sunday, per year . . . \$4.00  
 The Weekly, per year . . . \$1.00  
 All editions sent postpaid to any address.  
 At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Contributors must keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will do so under no circumstances unless accompanied by return postage.

Nichols & Holliday, Eastern Advertising Agents, Address Constitution Building, Atlanta, Ga.

12 CENTS PER WEEK.  
 For The Daily Constitution, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for The Daily and Sunday Constitution, or 75 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

## Where to Find The Constitution.

The Constitution can be found on sale at follows:

WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.  
 JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Bro.  
 CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine street.

NEW YORK—Brentano's, 124 Fifth avenue; Fifth Avenue hotel news stand.

CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams street; Great Northern hotel, Auditorium annex, McDonald & Co., 55 Washington street.

## TEN PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., January 27, 1894.

## Not an Issue in Georgia.

An eastern contemporary remarks that The Constitution is "spoiling for a fight between the gold standard and the Chicago platform in Georgia."

The signs of the times do not promise such a contest. There must be two sides to a fight and in Georgia there is only one side.

The people and nearly all but a few patronage newspapers stand squarely on the platform, and every man who has announced his candidacy for any office, from senator and governor down to the legislature, has declared himself in favor of the free coinage of silver, the repeal of the state bank tax, a revenue tariff, an income tax and no bonds.

The democratic platform is the supreme law of the Georgia democracy, and it is impossible to find a man in active politics who proposes to depart from it and advocate the gold standard and its accompanying heresies.

There may be a fight between the gold standard and the Chicago platform in the east, but there is no room for it in Georgia. The democratic masses stand on the platform, and the few patronage newspapers on the side of the gold standard speak only for certain favored interests and have no following among the people.

Our eastern friends will find it profitable to take a closer view of Georgia politics. They will find that the Chicago platform is the standard by which we measure our democracy. Our people and their leaders demand:

The free coinage of silver.  
 A revenue tariff.  
 The repeal of the state bank tax.  
 An income tax.  
 And no bonds!

The patronage press must pick their candidates from those who agree with the people in the faith above outlined.

This is a bad year for goldbugs in Georgia.

## The Necessity of Party Harmony.

We print in another place an extract from an editorial article in The Wilmington Messenger, one of the wisest and most conservative of our exchanges. The extract contains a quotation from a private letter written, the editor says, by one of the noblest of living North Carolinians.

The publication is suggestive, and we reproduce it as one of the interesting signs of the times. We shall not undertake to enforce the criticism which our contemporary makes, nor shall we undertake to put in any defense. We print the extract for the purpose of suggesting that it would be unwise and unjust for those whose opinions have undergone or are now undergoing a change to hold the democratic party responsible for any failure of congress to carry out the democratic platform or any neglect to give the people relief from the burdens of taxation.

The party—especially in the south—stands precisely where it stood when the Chicago platform was made. It stands precisely where it stood when Mr. Cleveland was elected, and when it would have been treason to suggest that the doctrines of the party would be perverted and the pledges of the platform repudiated.

Those thoughtless persons who lightly argue that the failure of the administration and of congress to provide the measures of relief demanded by the people and pledged to them, have no real knowledge of the strengthening processes of misfortune. On matters of small moment we should look for sharp divisions and loud controversies, but now, when the most vital interests of the people are sacrificed to the greed of a class, every man feels that he must stand or fall with his neighbor in protecting or defending those interests. Every man feels that new experiments in the direction of political organization are of all remedies the feeblest and most futile in such an emergency as this.

Who hears any talk of democratic division now? Where are the threats of a third party now? Whatever movement is undertaken will have the whole people behind it, and it will be carried out through the democratic organization. The party just now is as powerful as the weakest individual, but its purpose is unalterable. The pledges of the Chicago platform still stand, and, at the proper time, they will be made stronger and more insistent. And they will be carried out.

There can be no compromise with

the class that has controlled and is still controlling financial legislation. There can be no compromise between democratic principles and the element that has succeeded in wrecking the business of this country and in sacrificing the prosperity of the people to the greed and rapacity of the money power.

The wreck and the sacrifice have been appalling, but it seems that some such result was necessary to open the eyes of the people to the true nature of the great financial conspiracy of which they have been made the victims. The experience they are passing through appears to be costly, but it will be cheap indeed if it shall be the means of confirming them in their democratic principles and of teaching them the importance of harmony and unity.

Those who are in the midst of doubt and gloom should take a broader view of events. Costly as it is, the wreck and sacrifice of the present hour may not be without its benefits. For one thing, it involves a lesson in finance that ought to last the people for centuries to come. For another thing, it will enable the voters of the country to make sure hereafter that men whom they elect will carry out their views and purposes.

As the remedy for our present troubles can only be secured through the medium of a political organization, self-interest must convince even the most obtuse that any circumstance or event that weakens the democratic party must necessarily postpone the measures of relief. Self-interest, therefore, commands the democrats of the south to stand shoulder to shoulder in their efforts to overthrow the power and influence that has enabled the money sharks to dictate and control the whole body of our financial legislation.

## Bismarck's Last Victory.

When Prince Bismarck met the friendly advances of his emperor half way, and accepted his invitation to visit the imperial palace, he won the greatest victory of his life.

The prince is a man of unbending pride, and his prejudices are so deeply rooted that it is almost impossible to overcome them. He feels that he is the real founder of the German empire, and that he is in every way the superior of the young emperor who dismissed him and attempted to place him under the ban of public opinion. Yet, after a long estrangement, he has become reconciled to his sovereign and is now willing to accept his hospitality. The story in our news columns speaks of the grave demeanor of the prince when his royal master welcomed him in the most effusive manner. He could not very well have looked otherwise than serious. He was sacrificing his personal pride for the good of his fellow countrymen. The iron chancellor loves Germany more than he loves himself, and he has made friends with William solely for the purpose of solidifying the nation, and making it more loyal to its present ruler.

This is a victory for Bismarck and not for the emperor. The greatest triumph that a strong man can achieve is to sink his personality, forgive injuries and aid an old enemy when such a course will promote the public welfare. It is not likely that this veteran statesman will ever take an active part in politics again, but this closing chapter of his life deserves to rank with his greatest deeds. He has mastered himself, and proved that he is a Christian and a patriot, whose wisdom and magnanimity will command the admiration of the world.

## A Religious Craze.

The Seventh Day Adventists who have their headquarters at Battle Creek, Mich., are getting ready for the second coming of Christ.

At their recent annual meeting 5,000 people were present, and when they were called on for donations they rushed forward and gave with unexampled liberality. Men gave houses and lots worth from \$1,000 to \$4,000, some gave overcoats and gold watches, and the women gave their seal skin cloaks and jewelry. The total value of the donations was \$25,000.

These people are in dead earnest. They believe that the end of the world is near at hand, and they are getting rid of their worldly goods and spreading their doctrine throughout the world. It is to be regretted that these good people are persecuted in some states, and imprisoned because they do not observe our Sabbath.

The New York World says of them: The Adventists do not use stimulants of any kind, not even tea or coffee. You could not more buy a pound of tea at one of the groceries than you could buy a dose of morphine with suicidal intent. They pride themselves on their morals, and in their everyday life they live up to what they preach.

Their doctrine, briefly put, is this: They believe in free grace, like a Methodist; in baptism, like a Baptist, and in the perpetuity of the ten commandments. Upon the fourth commandment they base their observance of the Sabbath on the seventh day. They also believe in the unconscious state of the dead. In other words, they believe that the dead sleep until the judgment day, when the final destruction of the wicked occurs. The doctrine of eternal punishment or hell fire finds no place in their belief. In the past year they have increased in membership over 25 per cent.

Surely, these sincere and conscientious people deserve better treatment than the fines and imprisonment meted out to them in some localities. Why not let them alone until their craze runs its course?

## A Man of Action.

The governors of Georgia and Florida differ very widely in their methods.

Before the Corbett-Mitchell fight came off the wires were hot with Governor Mitchell's utterances. He was going to prevent the fight at any cost. He pledged his official word that it should not take place. He threatened martial law and the calling out of the militia. But when the appointed day came the governor of Florida slumbered down and did nothing whatever.

Governor Northern pursued the opposite course. He made no boasts, no promises, no predictions. He kept his own counsel, and last Thursday he had everything in readiness to prevent any breach of Georgia's laws and any disorderly assemblage inside of our borders. He went to the locality where trouble was anticipated and had the south Georgia sheriffs and troops stationed where they could prevent the invasion of the prize fighting crowd.

Fortunately, these preparations were

not needed, but when the governor arranged his programme it was impossible to tell what was coming. He acted inside of the law and discharged his duty as he understood it, without fear or favor, and with the prompt decision and firmness of a soldier.

Some thoughtless persons may be disposed to criticize the whole business, but they should pause and consider the situation. If the Jacksonville court had not decided in favor of the pugilists and their backers the fight might have been transferred to Georgia soil. Our governor took the proper steps to prepare for the emergency, and it is safe to say that whenever any similar danger menaces peace, order and public morals he will be ready for it, without any of the ridiculous boasting which has made the governor of Florida the laughing stock of the country.

Governor Northern and his troops have won a victory the importance of which cannot be discounted by the fact that their presence on our southern border was not needed when the critical moment arrived.

## The Policy for the Times.

The New York legislature has just passed a bill providing for the expenditure of \$1,000,000 by the city of New York on public improvements for the purpose of giving employment to 100,000 idle men.

This is wise public policy and it suits the times. Every large city in the country should go ahead right now with all the public improvements that are necessary and that will be demanded in the near future.

Take the case of Atlanta. We are under contract with West End to furnish sewers and certain other improvements. We can gain nothing by delay, but on the contrary we can save money by having the work done now when materials and labor are cheap. The same is true of a large amount of necessary work that has been decided upon for the city at large. We should push these improvements now, and give the unemployed something to do, at the same time getting the benefit of cheaper rates for the city. If we delay, nothing will be saved. In a year or two the work will have to be done, and a rising market will make it more expensive.

New York is setting other municipalities a commendable example, and we hope that Atlanta will be one of the first to follow it. We are suggesting no new schemes and no extravagant enterprises, but we insist that it is true economy and good policy to proceed with our necessary public work during these dull times, when we can get it done cheaply and at the same time furnish employment to our fellow citizens who need it.

## The Agricultural Society Passes.

It is to be regretted that the railroads have decided not to grant the passes usually extended to the members of the State Agricultural Society for their winter meeting, and we are confident that if they reopen the case and give the officers of the society a hearing, this decision will be altered.

It seems that several of the railroads which are willing to grant the passes are prevented from doing so by the decision of the majority of the railroads composing the Southeastern Railway Association, to discontinue the courtesy which has been extended to the society for so many years. This decision was reached without having given the agricultural society a hearing, and that organization now asks that the railroad authorities reconsider their action for the purpose of hearing from the society. This is a reasonable request, and the railroads should grant it.

The State Agricultural Society has done much for the development of the state, and as the representative farmers' organization of the state it should be encouraged in its work, which is of direct benefit to the railroads of the state. The railroads have nothing to lose by co-operation with the agricultural society in the development of the agricultural resources of the state, but, on the other hand, they have everything to gain.

## A Possible European War.

Some of the wisest statesmen in Europe express the opinion that peace cannot be maintained much longer in that quarter of the world, and, according to Mr. Balfour, British interests are seriously threatened by Russia and France.

In the event of a general European war how will the struggle affect us? This question has been asked many times, but the answers are conflicting. War means waste and extravagance, and it is safe to say that hostilities in Europe would increase the demand for our products. Gold would rush in this direction and our cotton and food crops would command better prices, while our manufactures would be kept busy supplying the needs of the fighting nations. American securities would rise, and European capital would seek investment here.

Possibly our era of good times will be hastened and will be the result of an era of war and hard times on the other side of the Atlantic. The misfortunes of others may restore our prosperity.

But all this is in the future. The war in Europe has been expected and predicted for nearly a generation, but it is yet to come. It may come this year or next year, or later. The thing for our people to do is to get ready for it by making themselves self-supporting, and by producing a surplus to sell to the outside world. While others engage in war we will stick to business.

## Victims of Their Own Policy.

Our readers—especially our readers who are business men—cannot have forgotten the vigorous campaign made last fall by the Claffins, of New York, in behalf of the gold monometallism. They flooded every town and city in the south with their circulars. They made direct appeals to every merchant who had ever traded with them to use his influence in creating a public sentiment in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law.

Of all those engaged in the effort to fasten the single gold standard on the people, the Claffins were the most vigorous, the most enthusiastic and the most energetic. They worked day and night. They wrote private letters. They sent abroad printed circulars. They in-

terviewed themselves for the newspapers. Their pernicious activity made itself felt in every community that has dealings with New York.

The burden of the circulars and private letters with which the Claffins flooded the south was to the effect that the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act was a sovereign remedy for the financial ills of the hour—the only barrier between business and flush times. The Claffins finally had their heart's desire. The purchasing clause of the Sherman act was unconditionally repealed. The single gold standard was established. Our whole stock of silver coin, as well as the paper currency issued against it, is redeemable in gold.

That is the result the Claffins were striving to bring about. That is the result which they declared would boom business, restore values and increase prices. We need make no comment on the predictions sent out by the Claffins. There is not one of our readers but knows that the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law has increased the pressure on business and still further paralyzed the industrial energies of the country.

And in the midst of the apathy that seems to have settled on all things it should not be forgotten that the Claffins have been the victims of their own policy. They may be able to recoup themselves for their losses in the increased value of their loans and mortgages, but they have been hit hard in their business.

They have recently issued a statement of their business for the fall season of 1893. This statement, which the Claffins issue for the information of the stockholders in their business, says that the recent panic has been even more disastrous than that of 1873. This is true in a much larger sense than the Claffins seem to understand. It is more disastrous, because, although it proceeds from precisely the same cause, gold values have taken a higher jump and property values a lower fall than they took in 1873. That is the reason why the establishment of the gold standard in 1873 was less disastrous than its re-establishment in 1893.

Meanwhile it is both interesting and instructive to discover that during the six months of 1893, the net earnings of the H. B. Claffin Company were \$5,522.98 as against \$511,725.66 earned during the corresponding period of 1892, showing a loss of more than five hundred thousand dollars in one season's operations. The single gold standard not only scaled down the net earnings of the Claffins at a tremendous rate, but compelled them to scale down the wages of their clerks and employees, otherwise the blains in their net earnings would have been much larger.

It will thus be seen that the single gold standard is no respecter of persons. It hit the Claffins hard, although they worked day and night to re-establish it in our currency system. H. B. Claffin, the head of the firm, was chairman of the lobbying committee sent to Washington by the New York Chamber of Commerce, and the firm itself was at the head of a bureau of correspondence that covered the whole country with circulars and letters in behalf of the repeal of the Sherman law and the re-establishment of the single gold standard.

So much for the Claffins and their scheme. We do not believe there is a business firm still on its legs in the south that cannot show a more favorable balance sheet than that issued by the H. B. Claffin Company, and we thank the Lord that this is so.

As Mr. Peckham fought the democratic organization in New York it need surprise no one to see the democratic organization in the senate give him the cold shoulder.

It is a pity that Mr. Corbett is not able to hit the British financial system as hard as a diff as he hit the British pugilist. It would be a great relief to this country.

The individual income tax measure is doomed unless it is tacked to the tariff bill where it belongs.

The New York banks are pretending to flirt with the bond issue. They know they'll have another lot to choose from before very long.

The Sherman law is dead, but the republican policy of redeeming silver in gold cannot take the yellow metal out of the treasury.

There is no reason why the millionaires should evade taxation.

Personalism is not as important as democracy.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Joel Chandler Harris, in his articles on "The Sea Island Hurricanes," in the February Scribner, says: "The impression left seems to be as vague and as shapeless as the tempest was. Nevertheless, the more active and alert representatives of the younger generation have no advantage over the oldest inhabitant in the matter of getting information. Nor have the newspaper correspondents, nor has any living soul, so far as I have been able to discover. There are those who know what was the cause of the last bridge between the island and the mainland, and what is the awful catastrophe of the storm. The curtains of the night flapped over it; the cavernous clouds enveloped it; the raging tempest drowned it; the thundering tide covered it. The leaf from the tree, the ship from the sea, and man that was set to rule over all, became companion atoms, and all were caught by the storm and hurled into chaos. And when the morning dawned, and the tide fell, and the sun shone serenely over the scene of wreck and devastation, there was none left to tell the definite story of the hurricane on the sea islands. There is none to tell it today."

Says The New York World: "At Pittsburgh Friday a glass-manufacturing firm applied to a Knights of Labor assembly of their workmen for a loan of \$50,000 to get it. The incident is suggestive and reassuring. So long as American workmen are able to furnish money with which to pay their wages the prospects of industry are most encouraging. And when employers are well enough off to lend money in large sums and are willing to lend it to their employees, there would seem to be no very irrepressible conflict between capital and labor."

Reports from all quarters indicate a good spring trade. The people have decided to help themselves without waiting on congress, and they will make hard work and economy pull them through.

In France the producers of ramie make a net profit of \$100 an acre.

In Rhode Island they ring the state house bell to call the legislature together, and it is said that it can be heard all over the state.

The princess of Wales has decided to withdraw from society on account of the ill health of the prince.

## JUST FROM GEORGIA.

## At the Turn of the Road.

Where the rough road turns, and the valley sweet  
 Sheds light with its balm and bloom,  
 We'll forget the thorns that have pierced the feet  
 And the nights with their grief and gloom,  
 And the sky will smile, and the stars will beam,  
 And we'll lay us down in the light to dream.

We shall lay us down in the bloom and 'light  
 With a prayer and a tear for rest,  
 As tired children who creep at night  
 To the love of a mother's breast,  
 And for all the grief of the stormy past,  
 Rest shall be sweeter at last—at last!

Sweeter because of the weary way  
 And the lonesome night and long,  
 While the darkness drifts to the perfect day  
 With its splendor of light and song,  
 The light that shall bless us and kiss us  
 And love us

And sprinkle the roses of heaven above us!  
 —FRANK L. STANTON.

Spelling bees are coming into fashion again in Georgia. Some of the esteemed correspondents of newspapers should hasten to avail themselves of this excellent opportunity.

To What Have We Come!  
 It is not now, as in days of old—  
 No knights fare forth for love;  
 But the greatest knight, namely a different  
 The knight with the six-ounce glove!

Florida has a splendid daily newspaper in The Jacksonville Times-Union. It "covers the ground"—every inch of it.

Good for His Creditors.  
 Foreman—Brown has failed in business again.  
 Editor—Good! now he'll be able to settle up!

Editor Cooper, of The Rome Tribune, occasionally gives us a column of paragraphs. And Editor Cooper is always happy in these three-line efforts.

Alas! Poor Tariff.  
 What hath the tariff done,  
 That men should spend their breath,  
 And ere the battle hath begun  
 Talk the poor thing to death!

Those are bright editorial paragraphs which now appearing in The Augusta Evening News.

And the Country Would Be Safe.  
 The congressmen of tireless speech—  
 They founder all about it,  
 O for a man with a Corbett's reach,  
 To knock the last one out!

Cy Warman is writing some attractive verse for The New York Sun. Editor Dana discovered him, and he is holding on to him.

The Party and the President.  
 From The Wilmington Messenger.

Cleveland in 1891 is not the man who put Cleveland in the highest place in his cabinet; who ran with the goldbugs in all their demands; who ignored a part of the law of the party and helped to demoralize silver, the coin of the constitution; who appointed to a very high office Van Allen who had given \$50,000 to elect him, and gave it to him for that reason; who appointed a republican ex-attorney general to a high place because he supported him in 1892; who has shown himself in touch with the great masses because of his long residence among the plutocrats of his time; who stood squarely by the democratic platform on the question of tariff reform, but favors a measure that is thoroughly protective, thus failing to meet the demands and expectations of the people; who now favors bond issues, thus pleasing the money element—the man who can do these and other obnoxious, censurable acts, is not a man who is heartily welcomed and whose cause we so warmly espoused in 1892. As honest, independent, truth-loving democrats, we cannot sincerely and rightly endorse these things that President Cleveland has done.

He shows he is not now the man we took him to be less than two years ago. We have no apologies to make for our support of him, which was so warmly and sincerely given, without the slightest hope of reward. We feel regretful and deplore the infatuation and departures of the man from the high plane upon which we and so many others thought him to move.

One of the noblest of living North Carolinians has recently written to us in a private letter. It comes from a Christian gentleman, a man of singular purity and good abilities, who has been one of Cleveland's greatest and most unflinching admirers. He said:

"I have been very much entertained and instructed by your editorials, and especially pleased with those touching upon the question of reform within the party. I confess that I am disheartened and hopeless of anything substantial and of real advantage coming from the present administration. I have for ten years been an admirer and ardent supporter of the lower of Mr. Cleveland, but I fear that he lived too much in touch with the classes and out of touch with the masses. No man can preserve the real interests of the people who lives in a great city and sees and talks only with the favored few. I still think Mr. Cleveland is honest, but I do not think he has sympathy with the masses. Of course no one man or set of men by treachery to the principles and platform of their party, should alienate others from their devotion to their convictions, and party organizations, but it may become a very serious question whether men can follow leaders who have departed from the cause and gone after strange and dangerous heresies."

## CLEVELAND AND HILL.

New York Press: The fight between Cleveland and Hill factions is now under full heat. When democracy falls out, honest people are likely to get their due.

Philadelphia Inquirer: The chances are that the president's veto of Senator Hill's bridge bill will hurt the bridge between the president and the people of New York.

Cleveland Leader: There is nothing small about President Cleveland to be sure. He vetoed a bill providing for a bridge connecting New York and New Jersey just because Senator Hill favored it.

Madison Journal: We don't wonder that Cleveland has an evident hankering to become "English, you know," and drop his h's. Just thing of Hawaii, Hornblower, Hill. It's nearly h-h!

New York Recorder: Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill should follow the example of Bir Julian Fauncefort and take boxing lessons. The struggle between them may yet assume the interesting form of a meeting in the ring.

St. Louis Globe: Both parties to feud like this of Cleveland and Hill suffer. Blaine was his hard as the link by the Robertson appointment in 1881, and the Hornblower vendetta will hurt each side in the same way.

Cincinnati Star: If Hill's opposition to Cleveland's nomination in the senate, so personal reasons, is peanut politics, how far different is Cleveland's veto to the New York and New Jersey bridge bill because it came from Hill's hands?

Philadelphia Press: Senator Hill, as he contemplates the veto of the New Jersey bridge bill, in which he was interested, can reflect that if the senate is needed to confirm nominations, the president is needed to sign bills and make them laws.

Buffalo Express: The presidential boom in the office has started for David B. Hill in the west, probably gets its impetus from the conviction of a great many democrats that even Hill could not have done worse in the office than Cleveland has since his second inauguration.

## THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

It is really remarkable that everybody who comes to Atlanta has something to say about the exposition. The men who meet at the hotels are leading and representative citizens of the cities and towns from which they hail, and they come from all parts of the country. They are, as a rule, close observers and are very well posted on the exposition plans and what has been done.

In the course of their talks it develops that the expositors are impressed especially by the fact that the time set for the exposition is most opportune—that no other time could possibly have been as much so. As a well known resident of Mississippi, Mr. D. J. Sanford, put it yesterday: "The exposition movement impressed me especially by being inaugurated at this time when everybody was talking in such a blue strain and everybody outside of Atlanta seemed so depressed. And," he continued, "I was further impressed by the wisdom of the promoters in putting the date of the exposition at the fall of next year. As I figure it out, you couldn't possibly have gotten ready before the time—that is, to have made an exposition as extensive as this, you propose to hold. And even if you could, that would be the time to hold it. By that time business will have improved, the questions now vexing congress and upsetting the country by their unsettledness will have been decided, and the whole country will have entered upon an era of prosperity. The strong doors now barring in the capital of the country will be loosened and in seeking for fields for investment we will naturally be attracted to the south by your exposition. The people of this entire section have long since learned that Georgia is the most progressive state of the south, and Atlanta the most progressive city. It seems to me natural, therefore, that Atlanta should take the initiative of such a movement as this. You all deserve the thanks and the hearty assistance of every southerner, and I've no doubt you will get it."

Mr. E. G. Palmer, a well-known young business man of New York, who is at the Aragon talking about Atlanta and her big project.

"Do you know," said he, "that thing has advertised Atlanta better than any city I know of has been advertised. When Chicago stepped into Atlanta as the fair world's fair against New York, we all thought it a bit of presumption. But Chicago got the fair, made a big success of it, and did more for herself and her own prosperity than had ever been done before in her history. And it was done by the distinction, so far as the eastern people were concerned, consisted simply of a mark for the comic papers. Chicago jumped to the prominence of recognition as one of the world's great cities. The exposition did it. Now Atlanta is getting the benefit of advertising of just the same sort that Chicago enjoyed in the early days before she was knocked down by the fair persuasion. Atlanta's boldness in putting on foot an undertaking of this kind at this time has made a hit with the entire country, and the people I meet on the trains are talking about your city. That is the best sort of advertising. Of course you don't propose anything so extensive as the world's fair, but if you make your exposition what you propose it will be of just as great benefit to Atlanta as the fair was to Chicago. Of course you recognize that the burden of the thing is on Atlanta's shoulders, and from what I know about Atlanta I am sure you will carry it through."

"I hope you people will have the hearty and substantial support of the railroads," said Colonel J. M. Parsons, of Chicago, who was at the Clinton yesterday afternoon. "You must have that. I came down on the train yesterday with some officials of southern roads, and they all seemed most favorable to the exposition and to Atlanta. I have no doubt whatever that the railroads will see the immense advantage which will accrue to them through the exposition, and will give it every assistance. A lot of cheap excursions from all parts of the country will insure the biggest attendance. Any southern show has ever had, and will result in the greatest benefit to the entire south."

Mr. R. B. Stadler, of Louisville, was another of yesterday's visitors to talk about the exposition and the exposition prospects. "We are all here," said Mr. Stadler, "in fact our interests are very little those of this city; but it is not putting it too strong to say that great interest is being manifested in Louisville concerning this exposition you are about to hold. It may not be of very much direct benefit to the business interests of Louisville, certainly not to some extent, but it is to Atlanta and the cities in this section of the south; but whatever benefit the south benefits Louisville, and you will find that Kentucky will take a decided interest in your big project. I think in order to show the resources of the south a special exhibit of the stock of the blue grass region would be a very interesting and most important feature. In fact, a southern exposition would not be complete without it."

Mr. Harry Smith and Mr. H. Reese Davies, two members of Roland Reed's company, are southerners and are both enthusiastic over every southern enterprise. Mr. Smith, who has just come from his home at Norfolk, Va., says that there is a good deal of discussion in his city as to whether it is not better that everybody is commending the action of Atlanta in inaugurating this great enterprise.

"There is nothing which could possibly have done so much good to the south right at this time," said Mr. Smith. "It is true that the business of the city is depressed, but the depression is nothing compared with that of any other section of the country. The boldness of the city in undertaking to raise the money and create an exposition at this time creates very good and very favorable comment. I have not only heard it in Virginia, but throughout the country where there are any other cities. In the country who would have undertaken it at this time



















## HIS MSS. STOLEN.

A Michigan Author Loses a Valuable Piece of Copy in Atlanta.

AN ATLANTA NEGRO THIEF GOT IT

And Detective Green Recovered It Yesterday—Cliff McCoy's Experience. Police Items: Yesterday.

Coated with a fortnight's accumulation of dirt and soot, the manuscript copy of a book just ready for the press was found by Detective Green yesterday afternoon, securely tucked away in a little trunk under the extensive platform of the Atlanta Cotton-Compress Company.

The valuable had brought joy to the heart of an anxious author, who, since January 15th, has been mourning the loss of his prized manuscript. When found yesterday afternoon, it was in a small bundle composed of manuscript books, which were secured at the same time the burglar possessed himself of the manuscript.

The manuscript was the property of Dr. W. O. Palmer, of Baltimore, Md., a well-known and widely known for his religious tracts and literary attainments. He reached the city about a month ago on a business trip, and he had with him a number of valuable books and papers and the loss reported to the detectives. Dr. Palmer was greatly distressed over his loss as he prized his manuscript very highly.

Detective Green went to work on the case without the vestige of a clue. A few days ago he got on track of the value and recovered it from the possession of Henry Parks, a thief who had been arrested for burglary. The negro yesterday confessed he had hidden the manuscript and other valuable papers under the platform of the cotton-press company. The manuscript was badly soiled and faded from exposure to the weather, but was not ruined, and Dr. Palmer was overjoyed when the detective restored it to him. Parks, the thief, was sent to jail.

Cliff McCoy, one of the toughest of juvenile offenders, was released from the city stocks yesterday under circumstances exceptionally sad. He is one of the constant inmates of the city prison and is as bright and pert as he is tough. He is a pal of the city's toughest and is a perpetual worry to the police.

Recently the recorder has grown into the habit of sending young McCoy to the stocks for a term of thirty days on general principles. Just after Christmas he got a sentence of thirty days and has been serving it out.

Yesterday his mother, her eyes suffused with tears, called on the recorder and begged for Cliff's release. She said, "I want Cliff to go to the funeral. He may be a bad boy, but he loved his brother."

As she intimated, Cliff was a promising trait was his love for his brother, and when he was told of his death he broke down and cried for the first time in months and months. He was deeply pained and made a solemn vow never to get into trouble again. The recorder allowed Cliff to go free.

There was a serious cutting affair on Decatur street in front of police headquarters last night, which may result in the death of a negro who figures often in police circles.

Bob Love and Shell Haynes, two negroes well known to the police, became involved in a quarrel and Love whipped out a knife and slashed Haynes in a brutal manner. Haynes was badly cut about the throat and head and dropped to the ground. He was carried to the Grady hospital where his wounds were attended to. His wounds are very serious and may take a fatal turn. Love escaped although closely followed by Patrolman Grant.

Hiram O'Neal, a big negro of prize fighting proportions, got into a serious difficulty yesterday afternoon. He has been borrowing money recently from Mr. Hancock, a money lender with an office in the old capital building, and some dispute arose over the payments.

O'Neal says he went to the place and after talking in a heated way with two of the gentlemen in the office, one of them, Mr. Wright, drew a dangerous looking hatchet and threw it at him. He grabbed up the hatchet to defend himself and says that another gentleman in the office drew a pistol and pointed it at him. The timely appearance of Patrolman Shepherd prevented a serious termination of the difficulty.

Mrs. Rauld, the lady taken in charge yesterday by the police, is being held in the city jail. It has been decided that her derangement is not of a very serious nature, and as her young child would be left alone if she were sent away, it was deemed best to send her to the Home for the Friendless, which was done. She will be given a refuge there, and it is hoped that she will in time recover.

## SAVED BY THE JURY.

From The Hartford Times.

Judge Greenough had gone to his dinner, having announced his intention to return at 9 o'clock, unless summoned sooner by the agreement of the jury.

The prisoner had been led over the covered corridor into the cell to await his fate in the cell where murderers were always kept, as the great iron ring in the center of the floor for their better securing attended.

The reporters had hurried away with their notes, first arranging for telephone calls when a verdict was reached.

High above the judge's bench ran a gallery. At the end nearest the window was a door.

Before this door sat a court officer, and behind it were the jury, discussing, and so vigorously, too, that again and anon a muffled sound would descend to those who waited.

These were few in number—the janitor of the building, the clerk, who lived out of the building and brought a lunch with him; three or four attendants, the blind criminalizing in his chair, and in the further corner of the spectators' seats an old woman and a young girl.

The former of these two was stiff and motionless, her features set sternly, and her eyes burning with a fierce desire.

The latter was slight and yielding; she swayed from the weakness that terror had brought, and would have rested her head on her companion's arm had not an unrecognized antipathy prevented. Finally this young girl spoke.

"Grandma, she said, 'why does that man sit without that door?'

"He is on guard, my child, to see that the jury are secure and unmolested."

"But why should they be locked up?"

"In order that they may render a verdict and thus punish the wicked."

"But surely each one must have known what he believed when the case was finished, and confining them won't cause them to change."

"No, but discussion may."

"But that wouldn't be their unanimous judgment then, and who can say but that the weak and foolish may not sometimes be right?"

"Yes, but they are not to be trusted. And when people are cross they are unfair. O, what a dreadful time is the law!"

had heard his frank, simple story, and had seen the candor of his beautiful face. Hadn't Tommy explained that he was removing the obstruction from the track around the curve and struck it and was derailed?

Couldn't they understand why he remained silent when asked how he happened to be there? Surely, any one could see that he had discovered his brother's plot and had striven to thwart it, but was now too loyal to implicate them.

And yet when he had refused to answer, the judges, who surely should be impartial in action as well as word, had swung around impatiently in his chair, and the district attorney had smiled, O, so ironically, and shrugged his shoulders, and said: "You see, gentlemen, see?"

And yet there were those two who had believed; perhaps they would keep their seats. Since the jury remained out there must be some, who doubted, and if they doubted now, why should they not always doubt?

There came a roar from the juryroom and a crash as if a heavy door had been overturned. From the group of court officers around the clerk's desk arose a guffaw. "But I will be true to him," resolved Patty, as with firm-set lips and flashing eyes she straightened herself in her seat, conscious similarly to her grandmother, "If I could save him I would die for him, that I would."

At the further end of the county, amid the arid sand plants, the bar and the Knowless had occupied adjacent farms for many years. The railway ran in front of their dwellings, and the young men had grown up as farmers, half linemen, cleaning from the two occupations livelihood and recreation.

There had been a constant feud between the two families, sprung from some forgotten, trivial crack of the axe and a bitterness through paucity of daily interest. They were three Barling boys, of whom Thomas, the defendant, was the youngest, and one Knowless, the brother of Patty. This latter had encountered the two elder Barlings at the village tavern and a quarrel and a scuffle had ensued.

It was the following day that a "wildcat" train, of which the young Knowless was the engineer, was derailed and he was thrown from the cab and killed.

Thomas Barling was seen running away from the place where the accident occurred. His brothers disappeared, but the detectives, incited by liberal rewards, caused the arrest of the lad, claiming that it was he who set the obstruction on the track.

His presence, his flight, his particular incoherent words which he had uttered on his apprehension, constituted the main points of the case against him.

Solemnly the great clock in the courtroom beat out the dragging moments. The clerk scribbled on the back of papers. The old woman sat erect, motionless, intent, like another Sphinx, awaiting the culmination of burning desires.

Then from the juryroom there came a shout—an exultant laugh. Something had happened.

With professional acuteness the officers stood alert, like eagles straining for the least. The clerk arose and stretched his arms and feebly rapped the desk with his key, proclaiming silence.

There was a sharp, demanding rap on the door of the juryroom. Its drowsy guardian sprang to his feet and unlocked it. There were whispers, and then once more the door was closed, the bolt was shot, the sentinel sat at his post. He was big with the consciousness that every eye was upon him, big in the possession of a secret which he had no right to know.

It was nearing the time for the judge's return. The clerk set dockets and pen and paper in order.

There was one whose post was by the door at the end of the gallery leading to the juryroom, which opened upon the main stairs of the building. The guardian of the juryroom was his friend, and as he passed whispered a single word. The bailiff stepped to his place and beyond.

The front door swung open, the great hall entered. He recognized it, and in an instant was leaving down the stairs.

And in another instant Judge Greenough knew at what verdict the jury had returned. He knew that the solemn words which he had mentally arranged during his walk thither had not been marshaled in vain.

Many sharp eyes had noticed the passing of that single word from officer to officer, and ere the clerk had begun his sonorous proclamation, bailiffs and attorneys and sheriff and prisoner knew that the verdict was "guilty."

Patty knew it, and a great sob welled her heart and hardened into a steady stare. In this moment of excretion, when human and divine powers had coalesced against him, she would pay her debt to fate's debt of comfort, to sustain, to bless.

Down the narrow iron stairway along the wall came the jury, swarming, halloa-ing, strutting.

The jury took their seats, these two men in the places which they had occupied during the trial, Nos. 7 and 8 in the rear row, directly behind the foreman. From the anteroom came Tommy, and sat by his side, along side of the table in front of the judge's bench.

"Call the roll, Mr. Clerk," said Judge Greenough, and as that functionary over each jurymen answered "present" in a low voice, so the clerk, looking at N. and who looked as if they wished very much they were elsewhere.

No. 7 was a tall, slender man, awkward and bashful, who was perpetually blushing, either because of his looking at the judge, or because he imagined they were. He also stammered.

No. 8 was a short, thick-set, aggressive-looking man, a gentleman, very deliberate in action, slightly deaf, but every ready to answer any one who imputed such a defect to him.

"Stand up," said the clerk to the prisoner. And Tommy arose and stood with folded arms, a fragile, yet intrepid Ajax defying the lightning.

The clerk, looking at the little man, naturally more interested in the proceedings than in his duty. He moved forward and placed the prisoner on the witness stand.

"Let the prisoner look upon the jury, let the jury look upon the prisoner, continue," the clerk, "gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon your verdict?"

The foreman dropped his hat and folded his overcoat and struggled to his feet.

In that silent instant of suspense there was a fluttering sound, and a faint glow of light from the jury's eyes, and a faint glow of light from the jury's eyes, and a faint glow of light from the jury's eyes.

"We have," answered the foreman. "We find the prisoner—"

"Find the prisoner?"—but here arose confusion.

From the seats behind him, aroused into action by the touching scene, both noisy, incoherent and indignant, space an ancient fury with blazing eyes and twitching fingers, was menacingly advancing.

"Silence!" ordered Judge Greenough, rapping sharply, and the clerk reiterated his command. The bailiffs rushed to their posts.

One caught the grandmother at the little gate and forced her back; another gently placed Patty with a hand to her head and another with a hand to her head.

"One more moment of suspense prevailed."

"We find him guilty, your honor," blurted the foreman. "We find him guilty, your honor, but these two gentlemen seem to object."

With an oratorical swing—"Never," I have seen a more sacred duty than I owe to the people of this great commonwealth, which sustains me."

Then, interrupted Judge Greenough, "Of course, of course, I dismiss the jury and continue the case to the next term. The prisoner is remanded without bail. Adjourn court, Mr. Clerk."

But before the next term news came that the Barling boys, the great building was left to the ghosts and sorrows and the echoes of sobbings. And little Patty, driving home with her wrathful grandmother, dared smile through her tears.

Important rage increased the weight of years until they crushed the grandmother into her grave. The feud between the two families was buried with her, and over their joint farms Patty Barling now presides as a happy matron.

**Bullying Cross-Examiner Discomfited.**

From Ram's Horn.

Such experience as he related has a tendency to make us question ourselves as to whether we really are ever sure of anything.

There was an exhibition of legal skill in an Ohio county court several years ago. The case was a murder, and a cross-road lawyer was retained for his reputed skill in criminal cases led to a cross-examination, and the witness after her wrathful grandmother, dared smile through her tears.

"Now (ahem), Mr. Tompkins, you say you saw the defendant kill the man?"

"How did he kill him?"

"He shot him with a revolver."

"How do you know?"

"I saw him."

"And you saw the revolver?"

"Did you see it revolve?"

"No, sir."

"Ah! How did you know it was a revolver?"

"It looked like one."

"Umph! Did you see him pull the trigger?"

"No, of course not."

"Ah! Then you admit he didn't pull the trigger?"

"I saw the blaze and smoke."

"Did you see any bullet in the blaze and smoke; would the blaze and smoke have caused death?"

"Of course not."

"Then what danger was there in firing?"

"The bullet was found in the victim's head."

"Did you see any bullet strike the deceased?"

"Of course not."

The attorney solemnly arose and addressed the court. "If your honor please, I would like to introduce testimony in impeachment. Here is a man who swears that he saw one man kill another with a revolver, yet he cannot tell you what he saw. He didn't even see the man pull the trigger."

"Are you addressing the court?" asked the judge.

"Why certainly, if your honor please."

"How do you know?"

"Why, your honor certainly hears me."

"Yes, but you are not saying your words leave your mouth nor strike the court's ears."

The attorney sat down.

No safer remedy can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the Throat, than "Brown's Bronchial Trochoc." Price 25 cents. Sold only in boxes.

## PUBLIC OPINION.

Charlotte Observer: This paper has never yet followed any man, no matter how big he was, off the democratic platform, and, please, God, it never will.

Boston Herald: They say our minister at Honolulu is persona non grata to President Dole, but he is probably no more so than the Hawaiian minister at Washington is to the present administration.

New York World: The charge that McKinley has but one speech will no longer be repeated. He has a number of speeches, and he is a man of many words.

Poughkeepsie Eagle: The New York World calls upon the administration to recall Minister Wilson from Honolulu. The person who has plotted for the overthrow of the government is not a proper person for a representative to that government.

Louisville Courier Journal: The Philadelphia Inquirer, in the realization of the danger of its own conceit that the American bird is too old to be any longer caught with such craft, feels to remark that "already wages are being paid to the birds of the air."

MR. CARLISLE IN GEORGIA.

Sandersville Progress: Secretary Carlisle has decided to issue bonds in order to redeem the Georgia bonds. This action is not looked on favorably by the majority of the people, though it is pleasing to the goldbugs.

Monroe Advertiser: While the condition of the treasury may be such as to compel the government to issue bonds, it is not a present relief, yet the issuing of bonds will not be an acceptable remedy to the democrats of the country. The bond system is the worst of all.

Galveston News: "The constitution is in the way," is an exchange, while the ruling for the free coinage of money by every state. It is certainly unnecessary to explain to this brother and many others that this is just what conditions are made for. They are useless unless they are in somebody's way.

Providence Journal: It should be observed that two of the most highly protected countries in the world, the United States and the United Kingdom, are undergoing the severest financial hardships, and that, with all their high tariffs they cannot raise sufficient revenues. And in Italy they have an army to support, while here there are only small garrisons and large pensions.

Kansas City Journal: The populist rumormongering between Governor Leavelle and Mrs. Leavelle would be of very little consequence to the public if it were not for the evidence that it furnishes of the total unfitness of government. It is a small business all around, and will serve well as a cap to the climax of the exhibition of populist incompetency for public responsibilities.

## DANGER JUST AHEAD.

A Prominent Professor Speaks About the Threatening Times Ahead at This Time of the Year.

"It is surprising how many people are suffering today from so-called coughs, colds and influenza."

The remark was made by a very prominent professor, connected with one of the leading New York hospitals. Continuing, he said:

"It is not these things that are troubling people, but it is an advanced form of our old enemy, the grip. People feel out of sorts, weary, have pains in the muscles and bones, have no appetite, lose all interest in the world and wonder what is the matter. It is the grip, nothing else."

"Now, all such symptoms need to have prompt treatment. The attack must be met and repelled at once, or it is certain to run into something serious. I know of but one way to certainly avoid these troubles which are now so common, and that is to immediately counteract them by using a good, pure, strong stimulant. Nothing of the ordinary kind, but something pure and scientific. For this purpose nothing has ever equaled Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky, which is acknowledged today by physicians and scientific people to be the purest medicinal malt whisky upon the market."

The words of the professor are true and they carry a wonderful meaning to many men and women who are suffering with the symptoms of grip or else grip in its advanced stages. For all such people we offer a word of advice, which is to take the best means to overcome these troubles and do not permit any dealer to swerve you from your purpose to have that which has proven itself by its use to be the best and purest stimulant in the world.

**F. J. STILSON,**  
JEWELER.

**55 Whitehall St.**

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Etc., Etc. Reliable goods.

Fair dealings and bottom prices.

may be seen



**This Week**

**\$4.90**

Takes pick and choice from our finest trousers, worth from \$8 to \$10. Remember, "our finest" are equal to any merchant tailors. No matter what others ask you for suits and overcoats, see ours before you buy. We'll sell you

**"The High Art Clothing"**

**("The Best in America.")**

as cheap or cheaper, than others ask for inferior goods and your money back if your purchase is not satisfactory.

**EISEMAN & WELL,**

**An Evil Trade.**

Danger to the Public from Misleading Advertisements of Bogus Medical Practitioners.

Physicians now estimate that more than one out of every ten persons in this country are afflicted with some form of disease peculiar to the sex. What renders it the greatest evil of our age is the fact that the disease is so stealthy in its character that it is not detected until it has reached a stage when it is almost incurable. No very serious results attend the disease, but it is a source of constant worry and times uncounted of having a disease at all until he has it in the rooted chronic form. Of course, the only step for any one detecting symptoms of the malady is to consult a competent physician.

Dr. Hathaway & Co. are probably the best that is to say, their system of treatment is the only one in the United States that is attended with the greatest certainty of a genuine cure.

The trouble is that the disease is peculiar to men and women are the most treacherous of all diseases. It is a disease that is not cured, but it is a disease that is cured. It is a disease that is not cured, but it is a disease that is cured.

Dr. Hathaway & Co. are probably the best that is to say, their system of treatment is the only one in the United States that is attended with the greatest certainty of a genuine cure.

The trouble is that the disease is peculiar to men and women are the most treacherous of all diseases. It is a disease that is not cured, but it is a disease that is cured. It is a disease that is not cured, but it is a disease that is cured.

Dr. Hathaway & Co. are probably the best that is to say, their system of treatment is the only one in the United States that is attended with the greatest certainty of a genuine cure.

The trouble is that the disease is peculiar to men and women are the most treacherous of all diseases. It is a disease that is not cured, but it is a disease that is cured. It is a disease that is not cured, but it is a disease that is cured.

Dr. Hathaway & Co. are probably the best that is to say, their system of treatment is the only one in the United States that is attended with the greatest certainty of a genuine cure.

The trouble is that the disease is peculiar to men and women are the most treacherous of all diseases. It is a disease that is not cured, but it is a disease that is cured. It is a disease that is not cured, but it is a disease that is cured.

Dr. Hathaway & Co. are probably the best that is to say, their system of treatment is the only one in the United States that is attended with the greatest certainty of a genuine cure.

The trouble is that the disease is peculiar to men and women are the most treacherous of all diseases. It is a disease that is not cured, but it is a disease that is cured. It is a disease that is not cured, but it is a disease that is cured.

Dr. Hathaway & Co. are probably the best that is to say, their system of treatment is the only one in the United States that is attended with the greatest certainty of a genuine cure.

The trouble is that the disease is peculiar to men and women are the most treacherous of all diseases. It is a disease that is not cured, but it is a disease that is cured. It is a disease that is not cured, but it is a disease that is cured.

Dr. Hathaway & Co. are probably the best that is to say, their system of treatment is the only one in the United States that is attended with the greatest certainty of a genuine cure.

## Underwear! Underwear! Underwear!

The cold weather naturally suggests warm underwear—slim pocketbooks suggest low prices—want underwear that fits? Everybody's underwear "fits"—you only have to turn up sleeves or drawer legs or get drawers half a foot too big around so that your ankles won't be cold. That's the usual kind of "underwear to fit." Nobody has our kind of sleeve and drawer lengths for different shaped men. All the annoyances you have unnecessarily borne are done away with. Underwear is the key-stone of the whole structure of a man's dress. If you want right-fitting underwear at right prices try ours!



## GLOVES.

Do you wear gloves? The next question is, how do your gloves wear? The latter question is as important as the first. If you buy your gloves from us the latter question need not worry you—for we sell only the best. All prices.

**George Muse Clothing Co.,**

**38 Whitehall.**

P. S.—We sell suits and overcoats, too.

**L. A. TANLUNSON.**

**R. T. CORBETT.**

**TAILORSON & CORBETT**

(THE EXCLUSIVE CARPET HOUSE.)

SPECIAL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF CARPETS, MATTINGS, DRAPERIES, SHADES AND CURTAINS.

Everything stylish and new. All latest designs. Let us show you what we have.

**49 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.**

UPHOLSTERING A SPECIALTY.

**DO YOU NEED A TRUNK**

**—OR—**

**A VALISE?**

They must go; you need one. Fearful cut in Trunks and Valises. The bottom has dropped out of the market.

Bridal Trunks, worth \$15, now at \$9. Leather Suitcases, worth \$12, now at \$7. Zinc Trunks, worth \$8, now at \$5. Sole leather Valises, worth \$5, now at \$3. Wood leather Valises, worth \$3.75, now at \$2.50. Leather Club Bags, worth \$2.50, now at \$1.50.

BE QUICK! BE QUICK! BE QUICK! Now is your time for bargains.

**ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY.**

**LIEDERMAN & KAUFMANN**

**92 WHITEHALL STREET.**

**DEGIVE'S THEATRES**

**THE GRAND.**

Friday and Saturday January 26th and 27th, Matinee Saturday.

The Peer of Yankee Comedians.

**CHARLES L. DAVIS**

**—AS—**

**UNCLE ALVIN**

**IN THE FUNNIEST OF ALL PLAYS.**

**ALVIN JOSLIN**

Accompanied by a GREAT COMPANY, GRAND SCENERY. All the original efforts. 180 laughable situations. Three hours of constant laughter. Regular prices.

**Edgewood Ave. Theatre.**

**Monday Night, Jan. 29.**

**MR. EDWARD BAXTER**

**PERRY,**





Pleasant Features  
of buying cut glass at our store, you're  
sure to get what is exactly proper, and  
THE BEST. We are exclusive agents for  
"LIBBY'S Cut Glass." Do you know of any  
better? Doesn't it stand to reason that  
ours is the cheapest? Well, anyway, it is.  
J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,  
and Engravers.

"highland"  
and  
"blakemore"

fine old whiskies—bottled at the distilleries—  
something exceptionally good—in full  
quart bottles—no room to kick on these  
whiskies—come on now—the trade supplied  
by

bluthenthal & bickart.  
"b. & b."  
wholesale whiskies, etc.,

phone 378—marietta and fourth sts.  
"canadian club."  
"old oscar pepper" (o. o. p.)  
"four acres" whiskey.

Indispensable in  
Every good Kitchen.

As every good housewife knows,  
the difference between appetizing,  
delicious cooking and the opposite  
kind is largely in delicate sauces  
and palatable gravies. Now, these  
require a strong, delicately flavor-  
ed stock, and the best stock is

Liebig Company's  
Extract of Beef.

Children cry for  
CheneysExpectorant

"THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE BEST."

Call and see what we  
can do before you pur-  
chase elsewhere. We are  
a home institution and by  
patronizing us you will be  
indirectly helping your-  
selves. May Mantel Co.,  
115, 117, 119 West  
Mitchell Street.

**OPIUM** and Whiskey Habits  
cured at home with-  
out pain. Book of par-  
ticulars sent FREE.  
B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D.,  
Atlanta, Ga. Office 1045 Whitehall St.

Before Buying a Vehicle

SEE  
JAMES E. HICKEY,  
FINE DISPLAY OF

BROUGHAMS,  
VICTORIAS,  
EXTENSION TOPS,  
SUKLES,  
BUGGIES,  
SPRING WAGONS  
and HARNESS of every Description.  
Also FARM WAGONS and DRAYS  
HORSE BLANKETS, STORM COVERS,  
FUR and PLUSH ROBES.  
No. 27 West Alabama Street.

Diamonds,  
Watches.

Fine Goods at Lowest Possible Prices.  
A. L. DELKIN CO.,  
No. 69 Whitehall Street.

DRS. W. M. & C. F. DURHAM,  
Office 77 1-2 Peachtree Street,  
ATLANTA, GA.

Treatment of all Chronic Diseases  
a Specialty.

REFERENCE:  
Their Patients Throughout the South.

THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER.

IS FROM

THE STANDARD PRINTING INK CO.

106 CANAL STREET,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO

## FROM MANY LIPS

Recorder Calhoun Hears the Story of  
the Gaston Riot,

FOUGHT ON THE COURTHOUSE STEPS

The Courtroom Filled to Overflowing by  
the Two Sides Involved—A Dead-  
ly Feud Between Them.

One of the richest police court trials that  
has ever been held in the history of the  
city of Atlanta was that of Recorder  
Calhoun's little court was that in  
which the Gaston and Anti-Gaston factions  
clashed yesterday afternoon.

The courtroom was packed from wall to  
wall with eager black faces, and the railing,  
inside of which is the space set apart for  
those interested in court proceedings, was  
swarming with African humanity, all in-  
tensely anxious to see the case through.

A mournful looking yellow negro, with a  
face swathed in little strips of sticking  
plaster and spotted with numerous bruises  
that gave to him a rather after the ball ex-  
pression, took his position at the head of  
a great army of unctious looking negro  
women and a platoon of negro men. This  
was Robert Parlee, who is temporarily  
wearing the mantle of Benjamin Gaston,  
while the latter is in jail.

The leader of the opposing force is a tall,  
distinguished looking negro, very black and  
with a long beard. He looked like an Afri-  
can chief in disguise. He was Cluho H.  
Belcher, not unknown to the public as the  
first one of Gaston's followers to break  
rank and show disloyalty.

Every witness pushed and shoved and  
tried to wedge to the front to be the first  
to tell the thrilling story. And every wit-  
ness, when he or she was allowed to speak,  
would not rest content until every detail,  
however slight its bearing upon the case,  
had been told.

It appears that the battle occurred on the  
stairway leading from the street to Justice  
Bloodworth's courtroom, and was partici-  
pated in and witnessed by at least a half  
hundred of the two factions. They were  
gathered at the courtroom to attend the  
trial of Belcher, who has recently been  
arrested on a charge of larceny after trust  
in connection with the Gaston affair.

All sorts of charges were made while the  
two factions loitered on the stairway. One  
crowd accused a woman of the anti-Gaston  
crowd of the theft of \$500. This charge  
came near creating a small sized battle,  
and the trouble there caused was shifted to  
the shoulders of the two recognized cham-  
pions of the factions, Parlee and Belcher.

The two men accused each other of lying,  
treachery and various other crimes of great-  
er or lesser nature, and they finally came  
to blows. The excitement ran high. The  
women screamed and the men rushed over  
each other in their eagerness to get to the  
principals in the combat. The fight between  
Belcher and Parlee, like that between Mit-  
chell and Corbett, was rendered all the more  
bitter by past differences, and the men  
slugged each other in fine old fashion.

Knives were drawn and it was thought a  
general massacre would ensue, but fortu-  
nately the police arrived just in the nick  
of time.

Recorder Calhoun heard the thrilling story  
recited with heated vividness by at least  
a half hundred narrators, and the different  
shades of color that they put into the  
narrative was an interesting study. One old  
woman said that if "sumpen wurnd dun,"  
the Gaston business was a lie to create whole-  
sale destruction, yit.

The story was told in so many different  
ways that the recorder had to draw his own  
inferences in order to get at the truth. He  
decided that both parties were to blame,  
and said:

"I see into this case. It's Gaston and anti-  
Gaston, and both sides are to blame. I'm  
going to stop it. There's no telling what will  
come out of it unless something is done.  
I'll give you \$10 each, and if there are any  
more Gaston fusses, you'll have to pay  
heavily for them."

Rheumatism is a certain indication of  
acid condition of the blood. Hood's Sassa-  
parilla neutralizes this and gives the vital  
force, the quality, quantity and color of  
the blood. Try it.

To the Mardi Gras at New Orleans and  
Mobile

via Atlanta and West Point and Louisville  
Nashville railroad, the only through  
car line. Round trip tickets on sale Janu-  
ary 20th to February 5th, good to return  
fifteen days from date of sale.

For sleeping car reservations write to or  
call on  
FRED D. BUSH,  
D. P. A., L. and N. R. R., 36 Wall St.  
GEORGE W. ALLEN,  
T. P. A., A. and W. P. R. R.,  
12 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.  
Jan 27-4

25 Cents

We find the Norfolk oysters in tin so  
popular, will have a double quantity for  
as a today. Get a can from the Emery  
market, No. 3 North Broad.

TO REMAIN IN ATLANTA.  
Glad News for the People of Atlanta  
and Georgia.

The Standard Wagon Company is to stay  
with us. This will be good news to the  
citizens of Atlanta. Their president, Mr.  
G. J. Burrows, who has spent some days  
here, says he cannot afford to give it up.  
A good business is but a little ways ahead  
and a good future is sure in the Empire  
State of the South.

The closing out sale will continue for a  
short time, when the immense stock can  
be reduced and room made for the new  
goods ready for 1894 trade.

Richelieu Changes Hands.  
The Richelieu, formerly owned and run  
by Messrs. Parker & Hall, will in the fu-  
ture be under the management of Dahl-  
heimer & Riquitt. These gentlemen are  
well known in the city and each having an  
extensive experience in the business suc-  
cess, to say that it will be a great suc-  
cess from the Richelieu is to say  
nothing to say anything of its interior  
appearance, and in the future no pains will  
be spared in rendering the most courteous  
attention, and its future customers may de-  
pend that everything will be nicely man-  
aged and no mistake.

GEORGE B. HURD & CO.'S  
Large and Varied Line of Fine Sta-  
tionery.

at receiver's sale; also the celebrated rare  
Irish linen notepaper and envelopes at just  
one-half the regular price, by G. T. Osborn,  
receiver for John M. Miller, No. 39 Marietta  
street. Send for samples.

PERSONAL.  
C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades,  
furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta  
street. Send for samples.

FINE STATIONERY.  
George B. Hurd & Co.'s  
celebrated fine paper and envelopes, to-  
gether with a large miscellaneous line, at  
receiver's sale by G. T. Osborn, receiver  
for John M. Miller, No. 39 Marietta street.  
A veritable family medicine box—Beecham's  
Pills.

Chaney's Expectorant  
Will cure your cough

Removal Notice.  
We have moved from 21 Alabama street  
to our own big new store, No. 12 North  
Forsyth street, on the Forsyth street  
bridge, where we now have plenty of room,  
occupying six stories, and now have the  
largest stock of lead, oil, paint, varnishes,  
brushes, window and plate glass in the  
south. Come and see us.

On the Big Bridge.  
F. J. COLEGE & BRO.  
Why cough and annoy the whole audience  
when Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will stop it.

Many Persons are trou-  
bled with overwork or household cares.  
Brown's Iron Bitters Rebuilds the  
system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile,  
and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Notice.  
I have sold the jewelry store which I  
purchased from the insolvent estate of S.  
Kaufman, and which I have been running  
at No. 70 Whitehall street for the last four  
months, to C. Kaufman. I will not be con-  
nected with the establishment in any ca-  
pacity in the future. I thank the public  
for their kind patronage during the time  
of my ownership. BIG ROSENFELD.

Sing a song of "Gold Dust" a package full of shine,

All the dirt of ages it will undermine;

When we learn to use it,

work becomes like play, isn't that

a happy thought for next House-cleaning Day?

With

Gold Dust Washing Powder

the spots on the floor, the dirt on the wall, the finger marks  
on the doors, the stains on the windows, the grease on the  
dishes, the tarnish on the silver, are quickly removed.

You can get "other kinds," but they all cost more  
money and require more effort.

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Chicago,  
St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Montreal.

A great trouble with the world generally, and the retailing  
world particularly, is insincerity. How many retailers consider  
flaming advertising of inconsequent things the alpha and omega  
of business push! What folly! Or rather what folly it would  
be were the public less careless and forgiving.

We learned at the beginning to put facts behind words—  
to make the actual fact greater than the statement of it. Take  
these illustrations:

\$15.00 Suits and Overcoats are \$12.50.

\$18.00 Suits and Overcoats are \$15.00.

\$22.50 Suits and Overcoats are \$18.00.

\$27.50 Suits and Overcoats are \$20.00.

They are all new goods. Nothing the matter with any.  
They were well bought in respect to value, quality and style.  
But we want to readjust the stock. Hence the prices go down,  
and they await you—most positive bargains. It is only by see-  
ing that you can realize their cheapness.

*Eads-Keel Co.*

**THE KEELEY INSTITUTE**

FOR THE CURE OF LIQUOR, OPIUM, MORPHINE, COCAINE, TOBACCO and CIGARETTE HABITS.  
Endorsed by the United States Government.  
For information and a Keeley Institute  
Correspondence strictly confidential. ATLANTA, GA. and AUGUSTA, GA.

DR. W. W. BOWES

154 Marietta St.  
Atlanta, Ga.

**SPECIALIST**

CHRONIC, NERVOUS, SKIN

—AND—  
BLOOD DISEASES

In both sexes. Consultation at the office free.  
Medicines sent by express in plain box anywhere.  
Diseases of the Liver and Digestive Organs,  
disorders of the Nervous System, Nervous Debility,  
Impaired Vital Powers, Vital Losses, Impotency,  
Mental Debility and Wasting from various  
causes, and excessive Nervous Prostration,  
Paralysis, Consumption, Blood and Skin Dis-  
eases, Syphilis, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Ulcers,  
Gloriated Throat, Mouth and Tongue, Eczema  
and Skin and Face Eruptions, Kidney and  
Bladder Diseases, Cystitis, Frequency in Pass-  
ing Water, Varicose, Hemorrhoids, Genito-Urinary  
Diseases, Stricture of the Urethra, male and fe-  
male, Enlarged Prostate, Gonorrhea, Gleet,  
The trouble of young and middle-aged men  
properly treated. Strictly confidential. Twenty  
years' experience. The best of public refer-  
ence. Stamp for question lists, map and female.  
Terms reasonable.

DR. W. W. BOWES,  
154 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.

PETER LYNCH,  
95 Whitehall St., and 7 Mitchell St., and  
Branch store 201 Peters St.

In addition to his large and varied stock  
is now receiving and has on hand a large  
supply of Fireworks, such as Fire Crackers,  
Cannon Crackers, Torpedoes, Skyrockets,  
Roman Candles, Christmas Candles, etc.  
All of the above goods, as well as many  
others, he keeps at his branch and main  
stores.

And at his Whitehall street store he has a  
large assortment of the best Wines and  
Liquors that can be found in the city of  
Atlanta or any other city. They consist of  
Fine Imported Sherry, Port and Madeira  
Wines, French Brandy, Holland Gin, Irish  
Whisky, Jamaica Rum, and all the best  
English Ale, and his stock of American  
Whisky, Brandy, Gins, Rums and Wines  
is complete and of the very best kind—all  
as low as the lowest for such quantities as  
they are.

Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Loaded and  
Unloaded Shells, Cartridges blank and  
loaded.

Terms cash.

TO RENT,  
The Augusta Hotel.

The most desirably located hotel in Au-  
gusta, contains 70 rooms, besides office, bar,  
billiard room, etc., newly papered and paint-  
ed throughout. Large airy rooms. Every  
modern convenience. Possession at once.  
No furniture. Price exceedingly low for a  
prompt applicant. Apply to  
JOHN W. DICKET,  
Augusta, Ga.

EDUCATIONAL.  
Cons'd'n of (GOLDSMITH & ST. ALVAN'S BUS. COLL. &  
SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND.

*Business College*  
AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Penmanship, Ar-  
ithmetic, English, etc. 12 Teachers. Time Short Instruction  
Catalogue Free. SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S BUS. COLL.  
East Side, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA SCHOOL OF ART.  
Open daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.  
Classes held morning, afternoon and  
night. All branches of art taught.  
The One Dollar a Month Night Class.  
All kinds of drawing.  
Every night from 8 to 10 o'clock.  
Address The Grand, (7th floor),  
Fenchtree street.

The Berlitz School of Languages,  
17 E. Cain Street,  
FRENCH, GERMAN AND SPANISH  
Taught by native teachers. Trial lessons free.  
B. COLLANGE,  
E. WELLSHOFF, Directors.

Southern Shorthand  
AND  
Business University,

"The Grand," Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.  
Over 6,000 students in positions. Short-  
hand, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, English,  
etc., taught. Send for catalogue.

Coal for Waterworks

Sealed bids will be received until 11  
o'clock a. m., February 7th, for the de-  
livery of one thousand, five hundred tons of  
coal at the Chattahoochee station and one  
thousand, five hundred tons of coal at the  
Reservoir station, known respectively as  
Stations No. 1 and No. 2. Bidders must  
specify the name of the coal, size and  
quality. Payments will be made by the  
15th of each month following delivery. Cer-  
tificates of the engineer in charge of each  
pumping station will be accepted as evi-  
dence of the coal having been received.  
A bond will be required for faithful per-  
formance of contract. Right reserved to  
reject any or all bids. Bids should be ad-  
dressed "Board of Water Commissioners,  
Waterworks Office, Atlanta, Ga."

WM. G. RICHARDS,  
Superintendent.

jan22 to feb7

BOLLES, THE STATIONER

53 Peachtree Street,  
Directly Opposite Hünnicutt & Bellingrath.

BLANK BOOKS  
AND OFFICE SUPPLIES,  
BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, GAMES,  
ALL THE PERIODICALS  
OF THE DAY.

POSTAGE STAMPS ON SALE.  
Out of town orders promptly attended to.

The Leland,  
29-31 HOUSTON STREET,  
MRS. L. C. DUNN.  
Central Location.  
Three Minutes' Walk from Depot.  
ATLANTA, GA.

We have some beautiful  
silver novelties for euchre  
prizes. When looking  
around for something of  
the kind call in and see

MAIER & BERKELE

31 and 93 Whitehall Street

Look Out!

For bargains in all grades Chamber, Parlor and  
Office furniture during the coming week.

25 Beautiful Silk Tapestry Parlor Suits and  
fancy pieces.

Just opened—The cheapest and handsomest Up-  
holstery work in the South—\$100, \$150, \$200,  
\$250 and \$300 Parlor, Chamber and Dressing-  
room Suits can be bought for

Fifty Cents on the Dollar of Factory Cost!

Oak Suits \$13.50, \$15 and \$20, worth double  
the price.

500 Spring Beds and Mattresses:  
1,000 Odd Chairs at your own price!

P. H. SNOOK & SON.

The Best Success for  
the Least Money.

**W. L. DOUGLAS**  
**\$3 SHOE** GENUINE  
WELT.

Sprinkles, Bottom Waterproof, Best Shoe sold at the price.  
\$5, \$4 and \$3.50 Dress Shoe.  
Equal custom work, costing from \$6 to \$8.  
\$3.50 Police Shoe, 3 Soles.  
Best Walking Shoe ever made.  
\$2.50, and \$2 Shoes,  
Unsurpassed at the price.  
Boys \$2 & \$1.75 School Shoes  
Are the Best for Service.

**LADIES'**  
\$3, \$2.50 \$2, \$1.75  
Best Douglas, Stylish, Perfect  
Fitting and Serviceable. Best  
in the world. All Styles.  
Insist upon having W. L.  
Douglas Shoes. Name  
and price stamped on  
bottom. Brockton  
Mass.

THIS IS THE BEST \$3. SHOE IN THE WORLD.

ALL THE LATEST  
STYLES.

C. C. RODGERS, 151 Decatur Street.  
W. D. SMITH, 35 Decatur Street.

**COAL \$1.50!**

and up. Send in your order and try us and be convinced that we sell the best and  
most elegant coal to be had, or have your money refunded if this statement is not  
true.

PHONE No. 203. **SCIPLE SONS.**

BUY  
ANTHRACITE,  
MONTEVALLO,  
JELLICO,  
SPLINT,

FROM  
**R. O. CAMPBELL,**

Yards—Magnolia Street and E. T. Va., and Ga. Railroad. Telephone 334.  
Office—3 Edgewood Avenue, corner Peachtree. . . . . Telephone 1023.  
WRITE FOR PRICES.

**COAL.**

Mill. Railroad. Machine Shop  
—AND—  
Mining Supplies.  
Metal and Woodworking  
MACHINERY.

Corrugated, V Crimped  
and Standing Seam Roof.  
ing.

**The Brown & King**

Supply Company.

Leather and Rubber  
Belting, Hose,  
Packing, Etc.

Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and  
Brass Goods. Pipe cut to Speci-  
fications. Asbestos Pipe Cover-  
ing and Cement.

47 and 49 S. BROAD STREET.

**THE BROWN & KING**

Supply Company.

Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and  
Brass Goods. Pipe cut to Speci-  
fications. Asbestos Pipe Cover-  
ing and Cement.

47 and 49 S. BROAD STREET.